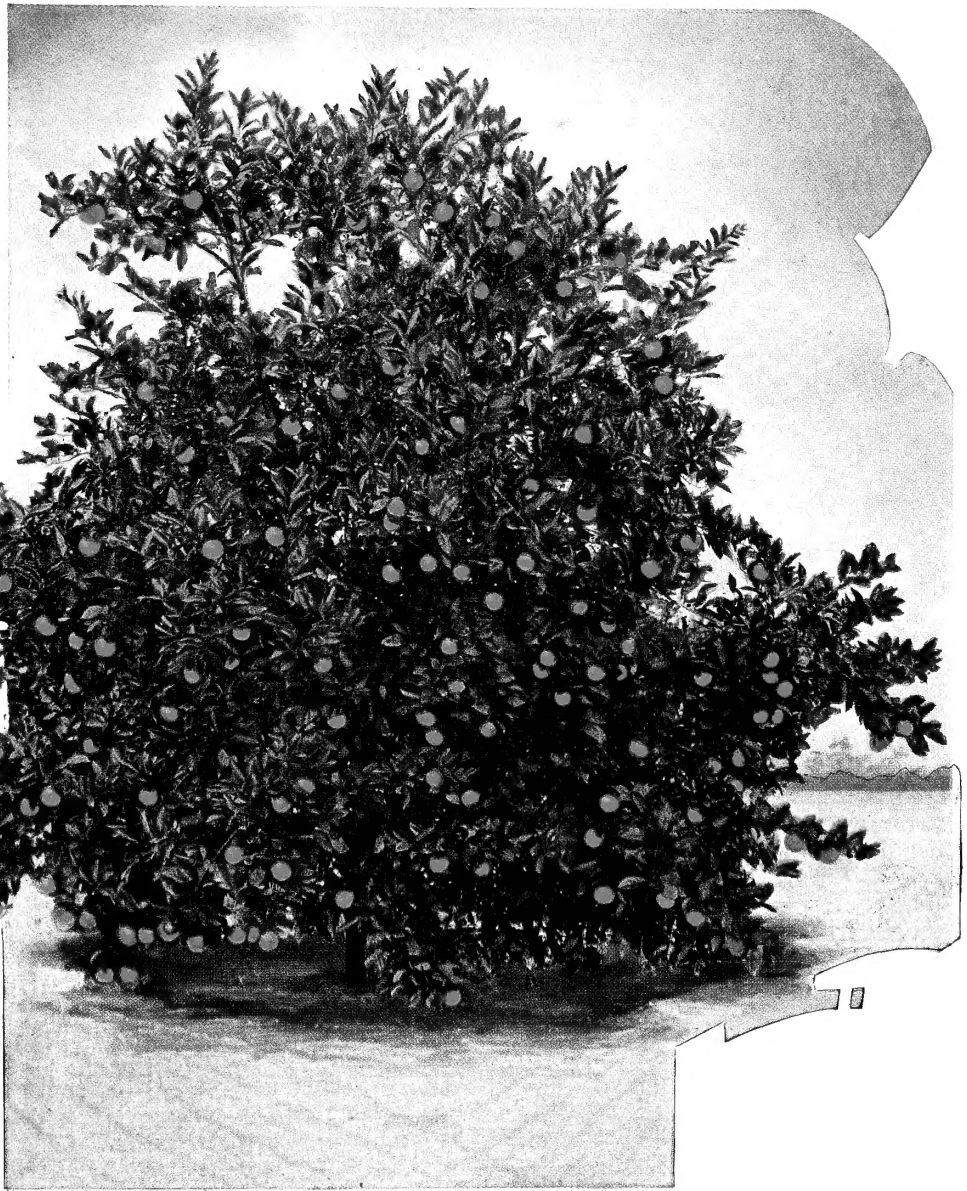


Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Co., Retail Caty.
OFFICE COPY - 10-1961



1882

79th YEAR

1961

FALL 1961 • SPRING 1962

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

TELEPHONE: Glen Saint Mary
Alpine 9-4931
(or night) Alpine 9-4932



PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions that may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Abelia	21	Elaeagnus	21	Juniperus japonica sylvestris	24	Photinias	21
Arborvitae	23	Feijoa	21	Ligustrum	23	Pittosporum	21
Azaleas	18	Ilex (Shrub type)	22	Nandina domestica	21	Podocarpus	24
Cleyera japonica	21	Juniperus chinensis	24	Olea fragrans	21	Spiraeas	21
		zeriana	24	Palms, Dwarf	24	Viburnum	22

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Camellia	19,20	Ligustrum	23	Palms	24	Podocarpus	24
Camellia thea	22	Nandina domestica	21	Pittosporum	21	Viburnum	22
Elaeagnus	21						

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia	21	Buxus (Boxwood)	21	Ligustrum	23	Pittosporum	21
Arborvitae	23	Ilex vomitoria, crenata, etc.	22	Nandina domestica	21	Podocarpus	24
Bamboos	25	Junipers	24	Oleanders	21	Tea Plant	22

LARGE-SIZE TREES AND SHRUBS

Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices on request, if you state size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte and Pineapple	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on C. trifoliata	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

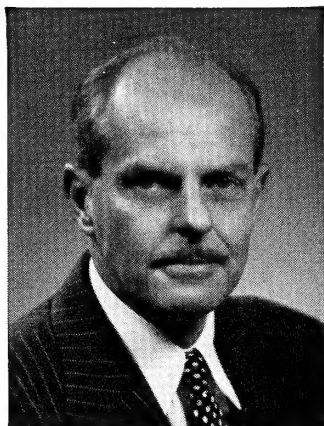
8 by 8	680	13 by 13	257	18 by 18	134	30 by 30	48
9 by 9	537	14 by 14	222	19 by 19	120	35 by 35	35
10 by 10	435	15 by 15	193	20 by 20	108	40 by 40	27
11 by 11	360	16 by 16	170	22 by 22	90	45 by 45	21
12 by 12	302	17 by 17	150	25 by 25	69	50 by 50	17

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17 by 17	150	50 by 50	17



G. L. TABER, JR.

Foreword

WE WANT especially to thank all of you who were "first-time customers" last season, and to venture the hope that the experience will make it easy for you to join the ranks of the "old-timers" who have long since learned the value of our slogan—"Glen Grown Means Well Grown."

Fruit trees, including the citrus varieties, are becoming more popular here in our Southland for home planting. This is partly because of the progress being made with new varieties and stocks adapted to our peculiar conditions, and partly because of technological advances in the field of pest control. Fortunately, it is also true that the planting public is gradually coming to realize that most of the difficulties of the past with fruit trees can be surmounted by the exercise of a few muscles, a little gray matter and the willingness to read and follow directions.

The Peaches, Plums and Grapes included within these pages for the first time this season are all either developed expressly for Florida use, or selected for their ability to produce with a minimum of chilling. The development of Okinawa Peach as a stock for budded and grafted varieties is one of the most promising forward steps that have been made available to root-knot-plagued areas in many a day.

May we stress a most important point. Please, Mr. and Mrs. Home Gardener, make your fruit-tree selections early in the fall, so we can ship and you can plant during the months of December, January and February, if at all possible. Last-minute orders in the spring may not be filled fully, and the trees probably will not grow off as well if set out in late March or April.

And now—for another challenging year ahead, we wish you Good Growing!

G. L. TABER, JR., *President*

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

Main Office and General Nurseries :
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

Citrus Division Office :
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

TERMS OF BUSINESS

LOCATION

General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Air Line Railway and U. S. No. 90, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. The office is not open for business on Sundays, and we are closed on Saturday afternoon. We recognize most national holidays, such as Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, etc. Visitors who come to the Nursery in disregard of this notice are welcome to look around, but must not expect the help of a salesman or to have plants dug.

APPLYING PRICES

Orders for five (5) and fifty (50) plants of one class command the 10 and 100 rates respectively, except on fruit trees. Prices herein are for the Retail trade only and cancel all previous lists and catalogs. **They are based on current conditions and therefore subject to change without notice.**

CASH

or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment unless the person ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required. Reserve orders are accepted only upon condition that they shall be void should injury from any cause not under our control befall the stock before shipment. Stock held in our fields on reserve long enough to grow to a larger grade will be billed accordingly at shipping time.

TRANSPORTATION

Our prices do not include transportation costs. Be sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—parcel post, commercial truckline (motor freight) or express; or if you will call for plants. Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method used. On orders for shipment by parcel post, such as small bare-root plants, add 25% to total for postage. This will approximate postal charges; if not sufficient, we will show balance due on your invoice, and if you have overage, a refund will be sent with the invoice.

Heavy shipments, such as B&B plants, large-size bare-root material and most of the container-grown items, should be sent by truckline or express. In either case, please be sure to give complete delivery instructions with order. Wherever there is access to truckline delivery, it is usually less expensive than express.

We feel that often money can be saved by ordering bare-root stock whenever there is a choice, as with Ligustrum, Crape-Myrtle, Abelia, etc. Transportation costs on bare-root plants and trees are much less than on B&B, and usually the former will be equally satisfactory if handled **during the winter dormant season** or other **recommended** times.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON

from the middle of November to mid-March for bare-root plants covers the average season, but weather conditions each year govern beginning and ending dates. A "Bare-Root" plant or tree is dug without soil, pruned root and top for planting, and packed for shipment in damp moss or other suitable material. "B&B" means Balled and Burlapped. A Balled and Burlapped plant or tree is dug with soil on the roots, tightly wrapped with burlap and tied securely with twine. Balled and Burlapped materials may be safely moved almost every month of the year.

NON-WARRANTY

The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the variety or productivity of any nursery stock it sells. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price. No liability is assumed by seller for delay or failure to deliver caused by wars, strikes, fires, floods, droughts, embargoes or any other contingencies beyond our control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned.

CLAIMS

Claims must be made immediately upon receipt of goods. If an error has been made by us, please notify us at once so that we can adjust the matter fairly. Our stock is well grown, carefully packed and otherwise handled to conform with generally accepted standards of nursery practice. Claims for in-transit damage or delay should be filed promptly with the transportation company. **In no case** shall our liability be more than the original invoice value of the order.

CITRUS FOR NORTH FLORIDA AND SIMILAR CLIMATES

All our field-grown citrus trees are budded or grafted on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known.

In Florida, citrus leads all other fruit trees in importance and is rapidly becoming better known in other states where climatic requirements can be met. It is becoming increasingly evident that citrus varieties on Trifoliata have a much wider range of usefulness than was enjoyed a few years ago. Much depends on the amount of care taken by the purchaser in selecting a planting location for his trees, and also, in some cases, the care that can be given in the way of special winter protection.

We can say that most citrus varieties, if in good dormant condition, will stand a temperature of several degrees below freezing for a limited length of time. The Satsuma will take the most cold and is, therefore, extremely valuable to many who would otherwise be denied the pleasure and benefit of home-grown citrus.

While the idea has been used spasmodically for years, the feasibility and desirability of using citrus trees in the landscaping of present-day homes is now becoming more fully realized. "Dooryard Citrus" trees may be used as a source of fruit, for ornamentation, or for a combination of the two. Since citrus trees are very ornamental when properly handled, the planting can be made to blend with the over-all design and also produce an abundance of good fruit. With an adequate plan and proper selection of varieties, it is possible to have healthful citrus fruit during most of the year.

The intelligent use of citrus landscaping should be a challenge to all home owners in appropriate areas. It's a fascinating field for those who like things "just a little different" and offers opportunity for lots of imagination and ingenuity.

THE PLANTING SEASON. In Florida, planting is usually done either in the winter from November 15 through February, or in the summer after the rainy season starts. The winter is preferred, for at that season the ground is cool and moist and the trees become well established before the spring drought begins.

SETTING THE TREES. It is best to plant the trees as soon as possible after they are received from the nursery. If planting must be delayed, the trees should be removed from the box or bales in which they were shipped and heeled in to prevent the roots from drying out. Roots should never be permitted to become dry, even for a short time. When trees are taken to the field for planting, they should be kept covered with wet packing or carried in a barrel half filled with water. The holes dug for the trees should be of ample size to receive the roots without crowding and should be dug at planting time; otherwise the soil will dry out too much.

Just before they are planted, all bruised or broken roots should be trimmed from the trees with a sharp knife. The trees should be set at the same level or an inch or so higher than they stood in the nursery. If set deeper, the topmost feeder roots are smothered and the tree fails to make proper growth. The roots should be evenly spread out and surface soil packed among them until they are well covered. Not more

than 1 or 1½ inches of soil need be placed over the topmost roots.

After the hole is filled with well-packed soil, a shallow basin should be made around the tree and five or ten gallons of water applied. To prevent evaporation of moisture, the basin should then be covered with a mulch of dry soil. When there is danger of frost, the basin should be omitted and the trees mounded or banked with soil so that the lower portion of the tree, up to a point well above where it was budded on the stock, is protected from the cold. Dry, clean soil, free from waste or litter, should be used, for trash or decayed matter frequently attracts woodlice. As soon as danger from cold is over, the mounds should be removed, for soil left mounded about the trunk in warm weather may favor bark diseases or cause the bark to become heated.

The trees should be watered from time to time whenever their appearance indicates the need, and *particular attention given to watering at time of bloom* because, if tree becomes too dry, bloom will fall before setting fruit. In the absence of sufficient rain or during a protracted dry spell, it is well to water the young trees every ten days. By examining the topsoil around the trees it may be determined whether or not the moisture level has receded sufficiently to make watering necessary. Except during the rainy season, the ground in the tree rows should be cultivated so that a dust mulch is formed and evaporation checked as much as possible.

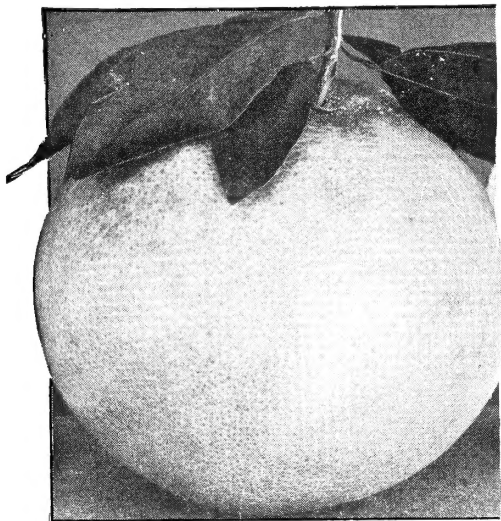
In shipping bare-root trees from our nursery, we cut back the tops to a point which by experience we have found will give the best results in the grove. *Tops must be cut back to make up for the pruning which the roots receive at transplanting.* The balance between the root system and the top must always be maintained. Trees that are headed at planting time will need very little pruning for the first two or three years. After the grove is planted, it is an excellent plan to make an accurate diagram showing the location of each tree and variety.

FERTILIZING. Most Florida soils require the addition of fertilizer for the production of the most profitable fruit crops and to obtain satisfactory growth in young trees. The kind, quantity, and frequency of application of such fertilizer varies so greatly in each locality that we recommend to the grower that he secure the advice of a reputable fertilizer company on this question. Also valuable pamphlets on citrus culture can be obtained by writing to the Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville, Florida, or the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, Florida.

For young trees, the first application should be made several weeks after planting, using ¾ to 1 pound per tree. Similar applications should be made every six weeks until the middle of September. Fertilizer should then be discontinued until early March, at which time the same six-weeks schedule may be resumed, but with an increased amount per application. The fertilizer should be scattered in a circle around each tree and worked in lightly. The important thing in starting young trees is to provide a constant supply of plant food so as to keep them growing vigorously throughout the year, *except during the winter months.*

CITRUS FRUITS *For Colder Sections*

Grown at Glen Saint Mary on Citrus trifoliata stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known. Orders and requests for detailed information on these trees should be directed to our Office at Glen Saint Mary, Fla.



GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the best.

Glenred. An outstanding new seedless variety. It closely resembles Thompson Pink, with two important exceptions; whereas the flesh of Thompson is a delicate pink, the flesh of Glenred is dark rich pink, resembling the color of a ripe watermelon, and whereas Thompson does not show its pink color on the outside, the rind of Glenred "blushes" attractively. This characteristic distinguishes Glenred easily from any variety of "white" Grapefruit without the necessity of cutting the fruit. In habit of growth and time of maturity, Glenred approximates Marsh Seedless. The fruit is somewhat larger and commercially seedless.

Marsh Seedless. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late. Fine quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. It bears heavy and regular crops.

McCarty. Produces regular crops of average size, light waxy yellow fruit of beautiful texture. Notable for producing its fruit singly instead of in clusters. Ripens late. Excellent flavor.

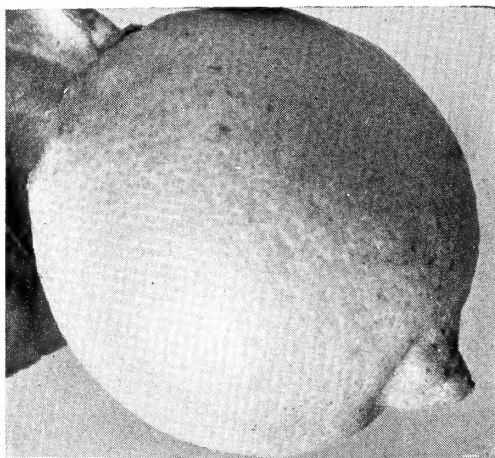
Thompson Pink. A sport of Marsh Seedless, slightly larger, not quite so flattened, of excellent flavor and the flesh is a delicate pink in color. Originated in Manatee County, Florida, and has for many years been a favored variety commercially and in private plantings.

Available this fall: thousands of extra nice citrus trees. Place your order early. Help us beat freezing weather!

LEMON

Harvey. Closely resembles the California and Sicily varieties in shape. Fruit remains firm and colors well on the tree. More or less everbearing, the main crop matures August to October. Juice and acid content good. Upright and thornless, Harvey Lemon is resistant to fungous diseases and seems to be more cold-hardy than most.

Meyer. Perhaps the hardest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.



LEMON, Harvey

LIME

Cameron. Resembles Meyer Lemon in growth habit and foliage but has distinct Lime flavor. Cameron is perhaps the most cold-resistant of its class we have yet found. Will usually survive normal winters outside in North and West Florida. Fruit large for a Lime.

Lakeland. For locations where frost injury is likely. It is about the size of the Mexican or Key Lime, and its flavor is excellent. Practically everbearing. It begins to bloom and bear fruit the first or second year after planting.

ORANGES

Glen Improved. An improved strain of Washington Navel, originated by us.

Glen Summer. Our own trade name for a comparatively new variety. Fruit closely resembles Valencia but ripens later and can be held on tree later in summer than Valencia. A very promising variety.

Hamlin. An excellent extra-early sweet Orange; very juicy and delicious.

Jaffa. This is one of the Mediterranean group. Medium to large in size; rind smooth and well colored; juice quality excellent, with few seeds. Season December to February. A fine midseason variety.

CITRUS FRUITS FOR COLDER SECTIONS, *continued*ORANGES, *continued*

King. Latest maturing of the Mandarin (Kid Glove) group, as it is ready for picking in March and April. Fruit resembles a large Satsuma; quality excellent, producing juice of sprightly and agreeable flavor. Tree upright and a heavy bearer.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

Ruby Red. Originally from southern Europe, this fine variety can be harvested in November or December, but fruit hangs on tree until March. Fruit medium size, thin skinned and juicy. Pulp assumes red color toward end of its season. Tree is a good grower, dense foliated and a prolific bearer. Truly a fancy sort.

Tangerine. A "kid-glove" Orange of medium size, deep orange color and rich, spicy flavor. Trees upright, dense, heavy bearing.

Temple. The very highest of citrus fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. A vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young.

Valencia. (Late.) Tree a strong grower, an early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.

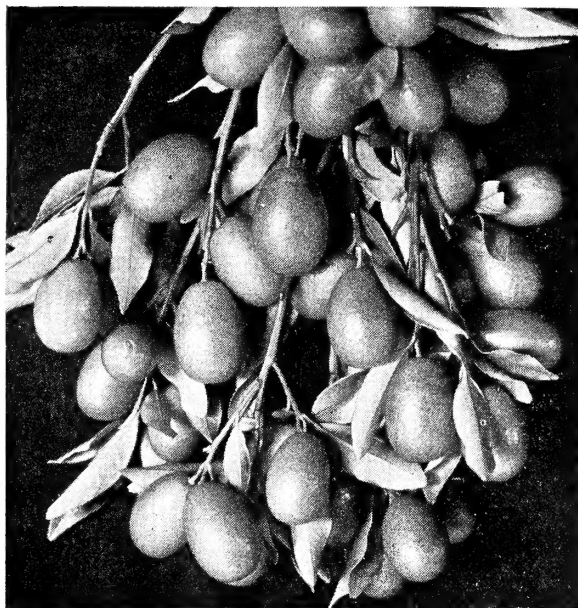
SATSUMAS

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges.

CALAMONDIN. A small citrus fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink.

EUSTIS LIMEQUAT. New, attractive, acid citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami Kumquat. Tree is vigorous, quickly producing fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color. On Citrus trifoliata stock.

SATSUMAS



KUMQUATS, Nagami

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long, round, golden yellow; rind thin. Sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliated and handsome. Fruit about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

PRICES ON ALL ABOVE
CONTAINER-GROWN CITRUS

Grapefruit, Oranges, Satsuma, on Trifoliata.	Each
5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75
Bare-root from 5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 25
Calamondin, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Limequat.	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	2 00
5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 50
Bare-root from 5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 00

PRICES ON FIELD-GROWN
ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, SATSUMA

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.		
Caliper	Each	10
$\frac{3}{8}$ in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	1 75	16 00

Please read
TERMS OF BUSINESS
before ordering, on page 4

PLANTING AND GENERAL CARE

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed, and leveled (for orchard or grove planting), a 2 to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on character of the soil, moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. See table for planting distances, page 2.

In foundation planting and general landscape work, the soil must usually be treated differently because of restricted space. Get the ground as mellow as possible before setting out anything. If the soil is not ready when plants arrive, it is best to heel in the trees. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Place the topsoil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 4-7-5, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, may be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per tree, depending upon its size. Mix this thoroughly with the topsoil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of manure in the holes at the time of planting. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

PRUNING. Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops and broken roots should be cut back before planting. For years it has been a part of our nursery practice to prune nearly all stock lifted from the open ground before shipping, and in order to bring the relation of top and root into better balance, it is usually desirable to trim the tops somewhat.

HANDLING TREES AND OTHER PLANTS.

Container-Grown Plants. Many different kinds of plants are now grown in pots, cans and tubs. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year with safety and convenience. Usually, the pot is removed before shipment, but canned plants normally do not have cans removed. At customer's

request, however, we shall be glad to slit cans down the sides to facilitate easy withdrawal of plant by the customer. *Bare-Rooted Plants.* Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant season (November through February). Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-root trees, to save money, time and labor. *Balled and Burlapped Plants.* One of the most important improvements in the handling of nursery products was the perfecting of "B&B" digging. By this method a solid root ball is dug, of correct size to include most of the roots, wrapped lightly with burlap and securely tied with twine. A balled and burlapped plant can be handled safely, provided it is not carried by the top. Always carry B&B plant by root ball. Ordinarily, the burlap should not be removed when planting; it will soon rot off in the ground. *Wire Baling.* A method that we have found highly successful in digging the larger sizes of some items such as Magnolia, Holly and Oak. This system makes it easy to get larger root balls, more securely held together, than is possible with regular B&B handling—a margin of safety that is often desirable. Wire baling may be requested, at the discretion of the customer, on trees and sizes other than those for which wire-baling price is regularly quoted throughout the catalog.

INSECTS AND FUNGUS TROUBLES. These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi; in others it is necessary to spray as well. In a general way it will be found that most scale insects, including whitefly, usually may be controlled by the use of Parathion or Malathion (the latter is less toxic to humans). Be careful to follow instructions on container, as to both application rates and precautions.

Oil emulsion sprays are effective against whitefly and sooty mold, and even regular applications of a strong laundry soap in water often give satisfactory control. (Do not use detergent powders.)

Thrips and mites, common red spider included, are best controlled with oil emulsion. It has the disadvantage, however, that it will injure many plants and should not be used unless one is sure of its safety on the particular plant to be treated.

For control of most chewing and sucking insects, such as caterpillars, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, ants, etc., Chlordane dust or spray is generally effective.

As a fungicide against blackspot, mildew and similar troubles, one of the many brands of fixed copper dust or sprays is recommended, such as Copper A or COCS.

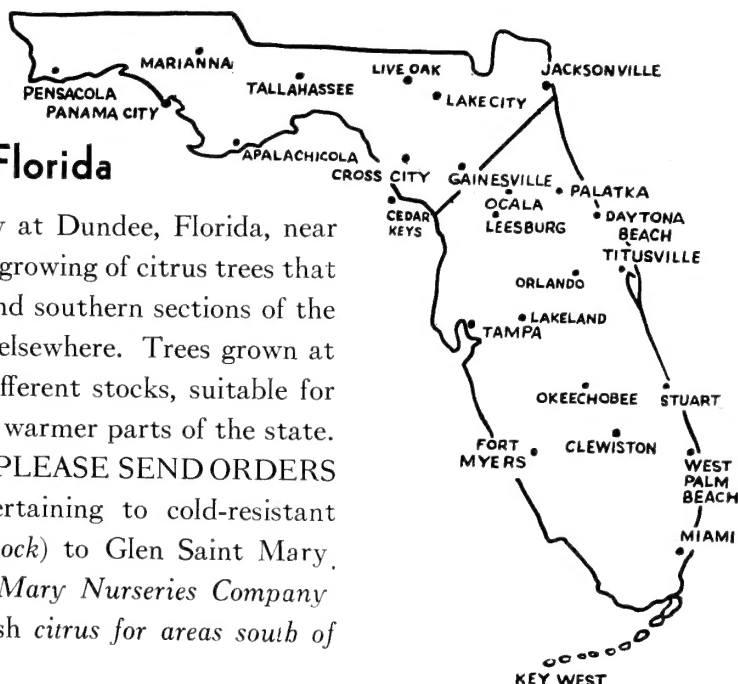
YOUNG ORANGE GROVE



CITRUS ON OTHER ROOTSTOCKS

For Central and South Florida

We maintain a branch nursery at Dundee, Florida, near Winter Haven, exclusively for the growing of citrus trees that are to be planted in the central and southern sections of the state, as well as similar latitudes elsewhere. Trees grown at Dundee are budded on several different stocks, suitable for the soils and climate found in the warmer parts of the state. (See map for a guide in ordering.) PLEASE SEND ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE pertaining to cold-resistant citrus (grown on *Trifoliata* root stock) to Glen Saint Mary. Communicate direct with Glen St. Mary Nurseries Company Winter Haven, Florida, if you wish citrus for areas south of the line shown on map.



FRUITS AND NUTS FOR THE DEEP SOUTH

Deciduous fruit trees, by comparison with citrus and other purely tropical fruits, are quite likely to be overlooked in the average southern planting scheme. This is because their adaptability to these lower latitudes is not fully recognized. Actually, there are few locations that would not support a fine assortment of fruit and nut trees, ample for completely satisfying the dietary needs of any family. Catering to the commercial markets can often become a profitable thing for the more ambitious growers who have an investment in idle land and wish to put it to work. Pears, Figs, Persimmons, Peaches, Plums, and in certain sections Pecans, all offer unusual opportunities. The importance of fruit trees to the small or large grower, especially in these times of inflated prices, cannot be overestimated. GROW YOUR OWN SUPPLY!

FIGS

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy.

June, July.	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$0 75	\$0 65	\$0 55
18 to 24 in.	1 00	90	80
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 25		

MUSCADINE GRAPES

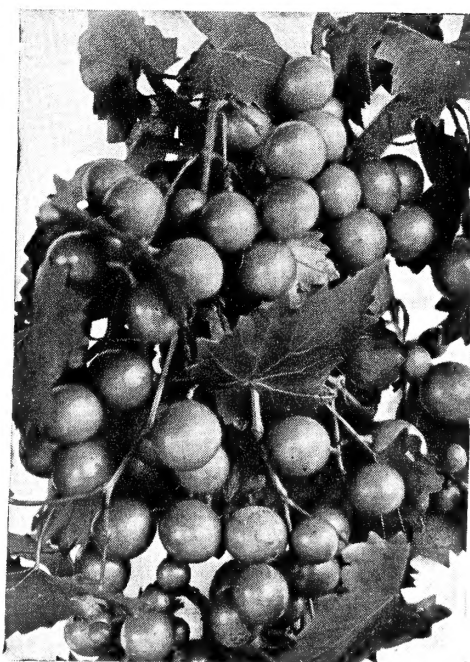
Flowers. Large, purplish fruits; sweet flavor. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh juicy. August, September.

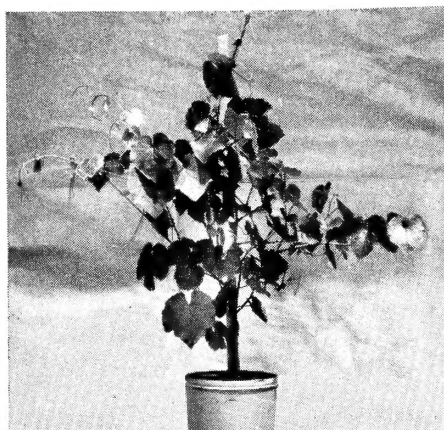
Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
1-yr.	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 50
2-yr.	85	80	75
3-yr.	1 25	1 15	1 00



GRAPES, Thomas

FRUITS & NUTS, continued



GRAPE, Lake Emerald

GRAPE CULTURE

Dig the hole broad and deep enough to accommodate the entire root system. Trim the roots slightly, and cut back the top to three or four strong buds. A spadeful of topsoil should be replaced so that the roots will rest on a cone of soil at the same depth in the ground as they grew in the nursery. A handful of steamed bonemeal may be sprinkled over the roots (no other fertilizer should be used). Pack soil thoroughly around the roots, and water liberally.

The standard 3-wire Kniffin Trellis (fence trellis) is well adapted for most Bunch Grapes, such as Concord, Lake Emerald and Blue Lake, and posts may be set 8 to 10 feet apart. Vines should be set at, or near, the posts and trained each way on the wires. For Muscadine Grapes, the Overhead Arbor is most used.

Fertilizer requirements for Grapes may vary with the soil type on which the planting is done. A 6-6-6 fertilizer mixture with about 30% of the nitrogen derived from organic sources will generally be satisfactory for most Central Florida locations. The steamed bonemeal used at planting should be supplemented the first year by 6-6-6 in three applications of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each in early March, May and July. Second-year application should be about 1 pound per vine per feeding. A total of 4 pounds per vine per season should be used the third year, and thereafter, in three applications.

Clean and shallow cultivation is advisable throughout the year in home plantings, but a cover crop may be grown from fruit harvest to late fall in commercial vineyards.

For Bunch Grapes, the vines should be pruned in January to a bearing framework of three or four (8 to 12-bud) canes of new wood. Leave three or four three-bud spurs on Blue Lake for the renewal of fruiting canes.

Little pruning of Muscadine Grapes is necessary, except to train the strongest cane of each planted vine up the arbor posts and out along the overhead wires. Let the vines branch out when they reach the wires. Each year, trim out dead wood and excess twiggy growth that would tend to obstruct sunlight. This may usually be done in January.

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.

BUNCH GRAPES

BLUE LAKE

A new Bunch Grape for Florida home gardens. Developed by the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station at Leesburg, this promising new self-fertile Grape, like Lake Emerald, is particularly adapted to home culture in Florida. Its parents are Caco and Florida 43-47.

Ripening in late June through July in Leesburg, the attractive blue to purplish fruit is borne in good-sized clusters, with the flavor being spicy and slightly tart. Vine growth is quite rapid, but trunk and canes do not get unduly heavy and tendency is toward recumbent lateral growth.

In addition to being a good table Grape, Blue Lake is well adapted for making fresh juice, pasteurized juice, or other processed products such as jellies and preserves.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	Each	\$2 00
Bare-root from gal. cans.		1 50
(Maximum of 10 plants to a customer)		

Lake Emerald. A cross of Golden Muscat on Pixiola, this fine new bunch Grape is fast becoming better known, particularly in Florida and Gulf Coast areas. Highly disease resistant, the vine is medium sized, with well-rounded trunk. Fruit is borne beneath foliage and shows a translucent emerald-green color. Skin of fruit is fairly tough, pulp soft. Flavor agreeably sweet.

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	Each	\$2 00
Bare-root from gal. cans.		1 50

Lake Emerald is more easily propagated in containers in our part of Florida, so we are offering them as above.

Note. This variety can be cold damaged in north and west Florida and needs well-drained soil wherever planted.

LOQUATS

These trees are natives of China and Japan. Sometimes called Japanese Plum, but not a plum in any sense. Will grow in most soils, but prefers slightly acid. They lend themselves harmoniously to landscape plantings, not only as a symmetrical evergreen tree, but for shade, screening and background. Trees often reach a height of 25 feet, and in some instances may serve as a windbreak. Especially adapted from central Florida southward and also near the Coast northward.

Those who are artistic-minded find the leaves of the Loquat excellent for bouquet designing, for use in wreaths, and in Christmas arrangements. The leaves, from 10 to 12 inches in length, are dark green in color, stiff and rough, with deep veinings. They will hold up well if sprayed gold or silver or if used in their natural state.

Blooms in November and December. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, trees should be grown in sheltered places or protected by fire during cold spells. The fruit matures in early spring and is fine for eating fresh or for making preserves, marmalades or jellies.

Advance. One of the most beautiful of the Loquat trees and one of the heaviest bearers. Fruit is large, pear-shaped, borne in big compact clusters often containing as many as 20 perfect specimens; color straw-yellow. Flesh is white, with a juicy, delicious subacid flavor.

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued

LOQUATS, continued

Champagne. Oval to pyriform, 2 to 3 inches in length, white-fleshed, produced in clusters as large as those of Advance but less compact. Considered the best of all in flavor.

Gold Nugget. This variety has deep orange, glossy fruit of fine appearance and flavor. The orange-fleshed Loquats are much sweeter than the white kinds and ripen later. Best for coastal and extreme southern locations.

Oliver. Considered best general-purpose variety for the lower South.

Premier. Produces excellent fruit of fine flavor and very large size. Best for extreme southern locations.

Tanaka. Attractive large fruit of deep orange color, ripening quite late in season.

	Each
5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$3 50
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	5 00



LOQUAT

PEACHES — Peaches on Plum Root

For a good many years we have been grafting our Peaches on Marianna Plum root because of its resistance to nematode (root-knot). Unfortunately, root-knot is apt to be a problem in Florida and the South, as a whole, more or less serious in different locations and soils. Although we have long known that Peach on Plum root was not the ideal solution to the problem, nothing we have ever tried was as good. Peach on Plum is not a long-lived tree generally, although some are known to have survived a good many years in bearing condition.

Even with certain known shortcomings, Peaches on Plum root continue in considerable demand, and while we make no unprovable claims for them, we can say that without Peaches on Plum a good bit of the deep South would have gone peachless, as far as home and orchard production is concerned.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida, tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening time based on north Florida

Angel. (Zone I. June 20–30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Freestone.

Babcock. (Zones I and II. Midseason.) Small to medium; red with mild, non-acid, white flesh. Bears early. Fruits cling to tree even when ripe.

Hall's Yellow. (Zones I and II. June 15–25.) Large, nearly round; yellow with red; red at stone. Quality fine. Freestone.

Jewel. (Zones I and II. May 15–25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Freestone.

Waldo. (Zones I and II. May 20–June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Freestone.

PEACHES on Plum Root.

Bare-root.	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued

NEW PEACHES FOR FLORIDA

VERY LIMITED SUPPLY THIS FIRST SEASON

FLORDAHOME

A Double Pink Ornamental Peach

Flordahome is a new ornamental Peach with better adaptation to mild Florida winters than other varieties of this type. Flowers are full double, about 2 inches in diameter, medium pink, and borne in profusion during February and early March in the Gainesville area.

While fruit of Flordahome is of secondary importance, usually ripening in May, it is of fair quality. It is freestone, with soft white flesh.

Flordahome has good resistance to root-knot nematodes on its own root but is improved by budding on Okinawa stock. Best adapted to trial from Ocala north.

FLORDAQUEEN

A New Peach for North Florida

It is estimated that Flordaqueen will require about 550 hours of winter chilling to properly break bud dormancy. Although present indications point to Northwest Florida as its best-adapted area, there is a good chance that this heavy-bearing clingstone may prove to have a moderate adaptation in other Florida localities.

Fruit comes to maturity with, or a little later than, Maygold and averages 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches in

MAYGOLD

Maygold is a yellow clingstone Peach with moderately good shipping qualities, which is proving profitable at present in West Florida. It is ready for picking six weeks ahead of Elberta and at approximately the same time as Flordaqueen, thus getting in ahead of the early Georgia crop.

A relatively low-chilling variety, Maygold on Okinawa stock should help fill a tremendous need in borderline areas previously without any dependable commercial or home orchard Peach varieties.

SOUTHERN GLOW

An excellent short-chilling Peach for the Deep South. Large, attractive yellow freestone, slightly later maturing than Maygold (about three weeks). Won sweepstakes award in Louisiana.

We offer this Peach without first-hand knowledge of its performance in Florida, so would suggest small trial plantings only until it proves itself worthy.

Our trees are propagated on Okinawa seedlings and are therefore **PRACTICALLY IMMUNE TO ROOT-KNOT**. Okinawa is one of the most successful Peach stocks yet introduced by the Department of Fruit Crops.

**PRICES ON ALL FIVE ABOVE VARIETIES
SPRING-BUDDED ON THE NEW ROOT-
KNOT-RESISTANT OKINAWA STOCK**

Each
Best available size over 18 inches.....\$2 50
(Maximum of 10 trees to a customer)

OTHER PEACHES ON OKINAWA

(Root-Knot Resistant)

Depending on growing conditions, we may be able to furnish a limited number of Angel, Jewel and Waldo spring-budded on this fine stock. We invite your inquiry when this catalog reaches you.

Price—best available size over 18 inches, \$2.00 each.

Please read **TERMS OF BUSINESS**
before ordering, on page 4

**GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF FRUITS
AND NUTS TO CHOOSE FROM FOR YOUR YARD**

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued

PEARS

Baldwin. Originated several years ago in Baldwin County, Alabama, this fine Pear is a welcome addition to our list. In size it is comparable to Hood. A midseason bearer of excellent quality fruit. Much finer grained than Pineapple, the Baldwin is juicy and a grand table fruit. We suggest that you try a few this season; it may be just what you need to complete your Pear collection on your grove.

Carnes. Fruit medium to large, rather round in shape and of good color. The flesh is firm and free from grit, juicy, and the flavor is quite apple-like. It matures earlier than our other Pears, beginning in late June and carrying over through July. Blight resistant, and a regular and heavy bearer.

Hood. Blight-resisting. Large, yellowish green fruit with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

LeConte. Large pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.

Orient. A promising hybrid for southern growing. Fruit to 3½ inches in diameter with thick skin and rather rough finish. Creamy white flesh of good texture but mild flavor. Fruit ripens here in August, but trees bloom later than Kieffer, which is an advantage in avoiding cold injury. Trees are attractively dark green, vigorous in growth; practically immune to fire blight. Particularly good for canning.

Pineapple. Blight-resisting. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. We recommend planting Pineapple and Hood trees for a fine orchard.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50



PEAR, Pineapple



PERSIMMON, Tane-Nashi

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin. Light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red. Flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollenizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hyakume. Roundish oblong to roundish oblate, large (up to 3 inches long); skin buff-yellow to orange and frequently netted about the apex. Flesh dark cinnamon, firm, sometimes fibrous but of very pleasing quality. October.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin. Flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Mid-season to late.

Taber's No. 23. Round to oblate, with flat or depressed apex, small; skin red with dotted effect. Flesh very dark and speckled, sweet; seeds numerous—8 to 10. An excellent home fruit. September and October.

Tamopan. Oblate and very flat, marked by a deep constriction near the stem end, very large (3 to 5 inches across); skin reddish orange, thick and tough. Flesh light orange, astringent until ripe. Seedless. October, November.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use. September, October.

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued

JAPAN PERSIMMON, continued

Triumph. Medium size, tomato shaped; skin red. Flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

Tsuru. Long, conical (2¼ x 3¼ inches); skin bright orange, reddening as it ripens, with purple bloom while immature. Flesh dark yellow, firm, astringent until very ripe, with few or no seeds. September, October.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; skin yellowish red. Flesh very dark, quality good; seedy. Edible when still hard. One of the earliest to ripen. Vigorous and prolific.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
2-yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	4 00		

PLUMS

Abundance. Medium to large, round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; best quality. A prolific, strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Burbank. Large to very large, rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small. Cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous; upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South, but not adapted to the Lower South.

Excelsior. This variety was introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red, covered with thick bluish bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent. Prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended for the colder sections, but not dependable far south.

PLUMS, Excelsior



PLUMS, continued

McRea. Medium size; yellow, over-washed with red. Crimson flesh; juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Red June. Medium to large, lop-sided; vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

Satsuma. Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; dark, dull red all over with greenish dots. Flesh purplish red; pit small. Free; firm, juicy; quality excellent. A splendid keeper and good shipper.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings. Flesh greenish yellow, very juicy and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above and often aids materially as a pollenizer in the production of heavy crops.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	4 00		

PECANS

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality.

Stuart. A large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. It stands the cold better than most other southern varieties.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, and is a heavy producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality.

	Each	10
Bare-root.	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 25	\$21 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 75	26 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 60	34 50
5 to 6 ft.....	4 60	43 50
6 to 8 ft.....	5 75	55 00

FRUIT TREE COLLECTION

Your choice of varieties. Mailable from November 15 through February. All A-1 stock

	Regular Price
2 Plum. Bare-root, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 50
2 Peach. Bare-root, 3 to 4 ft.....	3 50
(on plum root only)	
2 Persimmon. Bare-root, 3 to 4 ft.....	3 50
2 Pear. Bare-root, 3 to 4 ft.....	3 50
2 Fig. Bare-root, 18 to 24 in.....	2 00

TOTAL.....\$16 00

This Season Only \$12.00 f.o.b. here

(We reserve the right to substitute varieties if necessary)

TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER



DOGWOOD

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet; foliage tends towards light green and blooms are creamy yellow, rather inconspicuous. Not hardy North.

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft.....	2 00
B&B, double above prices.	

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). A small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Beautiful white flowers are followed by scarlet fruits; fall foliage brilliantly colored.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50	\$14 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25	21 00
4 to 6 ft.....	3 25	30 00
B&B, double above prices.		

Weaver. This is a superior variety. Because of unique foliage coloring and formation, Weaver is readily distinguishable from ordinary seedling Dogwoods. Blooms are more numerous and larger, therefore appear whiter. Trees of Weaver reach blooming age more quickly than any Dogwood we have grown heretofore.

Grafted	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to scarlet and gold in autumn.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 75
3 to 4 ft.....	2 25
4 to 6 ft.....	3 00
6 to 8 ft.....	4 25
8 to 10 ft.....	6 75
B&B, double above prices.	

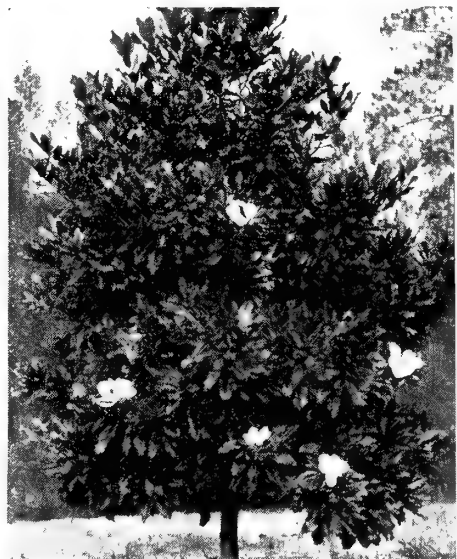
MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The great Bull Bay is the South's finest native evergreen tree; forest specimens often reach a height of 80 feet. The trees are roughly pyramidal in form with heavy leaves 5 to 8 inches long, glossy dark green above, and covered with soft brown felt beneath. The picture made by one of these magnificent trees in the sunlight, is one of which any home-owner may be justly proud. The flowers, which are produced over a period of two to three months in summer, are great waxy, creamy white saucers, 7 to 8 inches across, each bloom with a mass of yellow stamens and giving out a delightful fragrance. Its flowers are followed by large pods covered with brilliant red seeds. Years ago we found that there was a great variation in seedlings, so we selected the most perfect types and grafted from them. In this way we have built up a strain, which we have named Saint Mary, that is superior to the wild trees and, we believe, to any stock in commerce anywhere. Our trees are uniform in size, shape, foliage and flowers, making them especially desirable for street and garden planting.

grandiflora, Saint Mary.

Grafted	Each
Bare-root.	
18 to 24 in.....	\$2 75
2 to 3 ft.....	3 75
3 to 4 ft.....	4 75
B&B.	
18 to 24 in.....	5 25
2 to 3 ft.....	7 25
3 to 4 ft.....	9 50

Magnolia grandiflora seedlings.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75
3 to 4 ft.....	3 75
B&B.	
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50
3 to 4 ft.....	6 00



MAGNOLIA grandiflora

TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER, continued

MIMOSA TREE (*Albizzia julibrissin*). Deciduous spreading tree with finely divided, dark green leaves. Large clusters of pink flowers in summer.

Each
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. \$1 75

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). An interesting thorny small tree, which may reach a height of 30 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers are borne in loose racemes, followed by 5-inch seed pods.

Each
5-qt. cans, 3 to 4 ft. \$3 00

POPLAR, Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*). 40 to 50 feet. The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree. Very desirable where formal effect is wanted.

Bare-root. Each
2 to 3 ft. \$1 50
3 to 4 ft. 2 00
4 to 5 ft. 2 75
B&B, double above prices.

OAK (Quercus)

Basket Oak (*Quercus prinus*). Often attains 100 feet. Leaves deciduous, to 7 inches long, coarsely toothed, shiny bright green above and grayish pubescent beneath. The acorns are over an inch in length. A relatively fast grower.

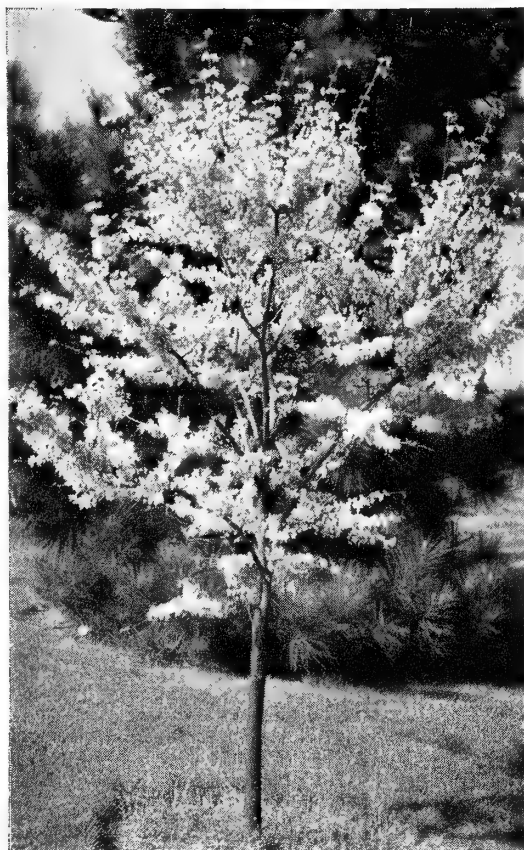
Live Oak (*Q. virginiana*). Famous both as landmarks of southern history and for their majestic beauty. A long-lived and slow-growing variety, this evergreen tree reaches 60 feet in height and spread. The shining dark green leaves are elliptic to oblong.

Water Oak (*Q. aquatica*; *Q. nigra*). A tall and fast-growing Oak—to 80 feet. Nearly evergreen in our climate. Bluish green leaves about 3 inches long.

Bare-root. Each
3 to 4 ft. \$2 00
4 to 6 ft. 3 75
6 to 8 ft. 5 75
8 to 10 ft. 9 75
B&B, double above prices.



MAPLE, Scarlet. See page 15



WHITE JUDAS

REDBUD (*Cercis canadensis*). The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the blooms appear before the foliage, a Redbud in full flower is a lovely picture.

Bare-root. Each
18 to 24 in. \$3 00
2 to 3 ft. 3 50
3 to 4 ft. 4 50
B&B, double above prices.

White Judas (*C. canadensis alba*). One of the most unusual spring-flowering trees to be found anywhere is the white variety of Redbud. The pea-like, pure white bloom is usually produced in early spring before the leaves appear. Although in many respects the tree is similar to the usual type, the foliage is much lighter green upon the upper surface than that of pink forms. Its broad, flat head of thornless, angular branchlets is distinctive wherever seen.

Bare-root. Each
18 to 24 in. \$3 00
2 to 3 ft. 3 50
3 to 4 ft. 4 50
B&B, double above prices.



AZALEA GARDEN

PLANTING AND CARE OF AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

For the most part, Azaleas and Camellias can be classed together in regard to their planting and cultural requirements, although there are a few minor exceptions which we will note in proper order.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

In their native environment, these plants thrive in an acid soil that is high in organic matter (plant material in various stages of decomposition). It is evident, then, that the nearer we can come to duplicating these conditions when transplanting, the better are our chances of success with Azaleas and Camellias.

Azaleas and Camellias are not tropical plants, and in the far South both soil and climate are apt to be unfriendly to normal growth and bloom performance. It is possible, however, to grow and bloom these plants as far south as Miami, but not without more preparation and attention than the average home owner would be willing to provide.

Choose a well-drained location, not a low wet spot; both these plants need plenty of moisture *passing through* but not standing in the soil. A good soil mixture can be made with an acid flatwoods base mixed with leafmold (half-rotted oak leaves are excellent). Should flatwoods soil not be available, a very satisfactory planting medium can be made from $\frac{1}{2}$ sandy topsoil, $\frac{1}{4}$ rotted leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ Glen Peat. Azaleas and Camellias must have an acid soil for optimum growth; a pH of 4.5 to 5 is about right.

PLANTING

It is not advisable to move Camellias and Azaleas when new growth shows. The ideal time to move is during blooming, when plants are usually fairly dormant. At this time, too, colors may be determined and a harmonious planting achieved. Do not plant either Azaleas or Camellias near brick or concrete buildings unless care has been taken to see that no mortar or lime refuse has been left in the soil from building operations.

Camellias and most Azaleas are dug with an earth root-ball (B&B). Do not remove the burlap; it will soon rot away. Never carry plants by their trunks or tops; always lift from bottom of ball to avoid injury to the roots.

Planting must not be too deep, for Azaleas, especially, have shallow root systems easily suffocated by deep planting. Dig holes about twice the diameter of the ball and 6 inches deeper. Fill bottom of hole with prepared soil and set plant so that 2 or 3 inches of the ball will be above the surrounding ground level. Fill around ball with soil mixture, leaving shallow basin for watering. Pack soil firmly around roots but not so tightly as to damage them. Be sure no air spaces are left in soil after transplanting is complete.

FERTILIZING

Apply a good Azalea-Camellia fertilizer in early spring after bloom is off, using about a handful for each foot of height of plant. It is best not to hoe fertilizer in. Water it in and use mulch to conserve moisture and help keep roots cool. Leaves, straw, peat or grass clippings or a combination will serve nicely. If second fertilization is necessary (and it usually should be), take care that it is not applied after July because of danger of interfering with bloom-bud formation for the following spring.

AZALEAS



AZALEA indica, Fielder's White

INDIAN AZALEAS

(Container-grown)

LAVENDER

Concinna. Midseason. Strong, open-growing variety; rosy lavender-lilac flowers.

Formosa. Midseason. Very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy, easy to grow.

ROSE-RED

Southern Charm. A sport of Formosa in clear rose-red. The flowers are large and blooming time is about the same as its parent—midseason. Strong grower with good dark green foliage.

LIGHT PINK

Elegans. Early. A fast grower of rather open habit. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers of medium size.

Elegans Superba (Pride of Mobile). Midseason. Similar to Elegans but more compact in growth. Flowers are a much deeper, brighter pink.

ORANGE

Sublanceolata. Late. Tall, open-growing plant with large leaves. Flowers deep orange, very large and extremely showy.

SALMON

Lawsal. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy.

VARIEGATED

George Lindley Taber. Our own origination, named for our founder. Soft lavender-pink, faintly streaked darker pink and mottled cerise. Slightly fragrant. A rapid grower, resistant to cold. Usually blooms here in March. Shade-grown, bushy.

We are proud of our nursery stock, for it is in first-class condition.

WHITE

Fielder's White. Early. Large, pure white flowers. Strong, upright grower; free blooming.

G. L. Taber White. (Gerbing.) Has same general appearance and growing habit as its parent, George Lindley Taber. Bloom is large, pure white with occasional pink stripes.

Glacier. (Glenn Dale.) White, medium-sized bloom showing faint green at throat. Fast growing, somewhat upright.

Magnolia White. Good upright grower; nice foliage. Bloom of medium size, white showing yellowish in throat.

New White. Early. A bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

Above container-grown Azaleas:

	Each
Gal. cans.	\$1 10
5-qt. cans.	1 65

KURUME AZALEAS

Shade grown. Though of rather slow growth, Kurume Azaleas make good-sized specimens, and their compact form makes them the equal of other evergreen shrubs even when not in flower. Very small plants will bloom, and each season as they increase in size they increase in beauty.

WHITE

Snow. Midseason. Very free flowering, pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

RED

Hexe. Midseason. Hose-in-hose blooms of deep red. Low, dense growth.

LIGHT PINK

Coral Bells. Midseason. Dainty shell-pink, deeper in the center. Hose-in-hose type. Profuse blooms. Shade-grown.

	Each	10
Gal. cans.	\$1 75	\$16 50

Please read **TERMS OF BUSINESS**
before ordering, on page 4



KURUME AZALEAS

CAMELLIAS

Class A

Adolphe Audusson. A very large, dark red, semi-double flower. Medium, compact growth. Leaves are dark green with serrated margins. Midseason. (A)

Adolphe Audusson Variegated. Variegated form of Adolphe Audusson. Dark red spotted white. (A)

Alba Plena. White, large, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Early.

Fred Sander (Fimbriata Superba). Crimson, with curled, fringed petals. Quite unusual and very desirable.

Gigantea (Kellingtonia; Emperor Wilhelm; Gaiety). Red, marbled white. Very large, semi-double; rose form double, loose, open to peony form. Midseason. (B)

Il Tramonto. Very large, formal double, rose-pink, mottled and striped white. Midseason. (B)

Imperator. A very handsome red peony-type flower of many petals and petaloids, shading lighter toward the center. Gold stamens show among the petaloids. Foliage is a soft green. (A)

Lady Clare (Empress; Nelly Bly). Deep pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Early to midseason. (A)

Lady Mildred. Crimson-red with darker veins. Large, semi-double with thick, round, creped petals and pink filaments.

Mathotiana (Mathotiana Rubra; Purple Dawn; Julia Drayton). An enormous rose form to formal double. Deep rose-red petals that take on a violet tint as the flower matures. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason to late. One of the finest of the red Camellias. (A, B)

White Empress. White, very large, semi-double with fluted petals. Vigorous, compact, upright growth.

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$1 85
12 to 18 in.	2 65
18 to 24 in.	4 00
2 to 3 ft.	6 45
3 to 4 ft.	8 85

(A) Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$1 75

(B) 10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 5 00



CAMELLIA Mathotiana

CLASS B, continued

Debutante (Sara C. Hastie). Light pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason. (A,B)

Elegans (Chandler) (Chandleri Elegans Pink; Francine). Rose-pink with center petaloids often spotted white. Very large, loose form. Slow, spreading growth. Early to midseason. (A)

E. L. Steele. White. Medium large peony form. Midseason. (A)

Elisabeth (Montironi; Trois Marie.) White, sometimes striped light pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright, spreading growth. Late.

Enrico Bettoni (Haley's Monarch; Macey Taylor). Clear pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason.

Gloire de Nantes (Rose Glory; Autumn Rose). Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early. (A,B)

Herme (Jordan's Pride; Souv. de Henri Guichard). Pink petals with irregular white border and deep pink streaks. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason. (A)

Jarvis Red. Turkey-red. Medium, semi-double with tufted center of smaller petals. Vigorous, wide spreading growth. Midseason.

Mme. de Strekaloff. A flat double flower with old-fashioned candy stripes. Upright, strong grower.

Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel; Usu-Otome). Shell-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to late. (A)

We specialize in Mathotianas and have hundreds of beautiful plants in various sizes. This variety has stood the test of time and is still one of the most satisfactory Camellias in its class.

Class B

Blood of China (Victor Emmanuel). Deep salmon-red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Late. (B)

C. M. Hovey (Wm. S. Hastie; Col. Firey). A truly magnificent flower of deepest red, large, formal double. Medium, slender, upright growth. Late.

CAMELLIAS, continued

CLASS B, continued

Pink Star. Rose-pink. Large, semi-double with pointed outer petals and stamens among central petaloids. Slow, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Cherry-red. Large, formal double with many small, rounded petals which are progressively smaller toward center. Medium, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

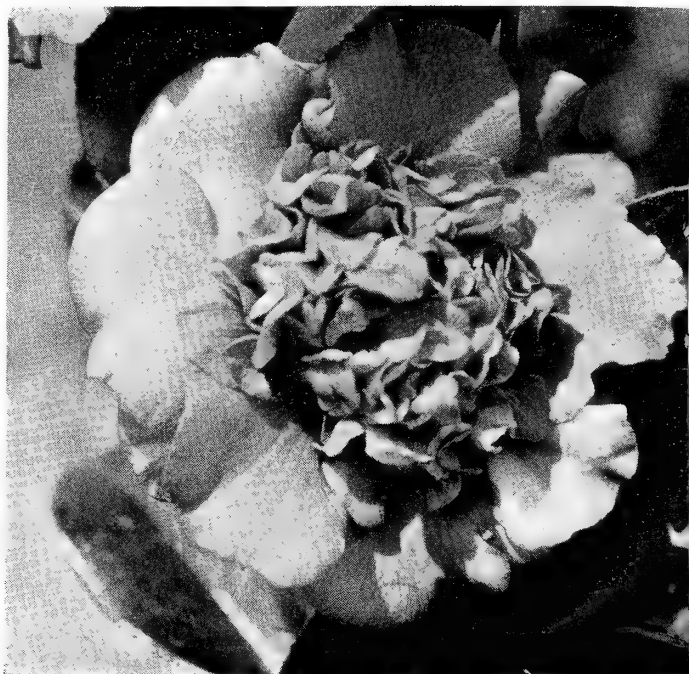
Professor Charles S. Sargent. Dark red. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason. (A)

Semi-Double Blush (Celtic Rosea; Pearl of China). Blush-pink. Medium, semi-double. Slow growth. Midseason.

T. K. Variegated. Light pink, edged darker pink. Medium, semi-double. Vigorous, compact growth.

Victory White. White, large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, upright, open growth. (A)

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 25
12 to 18 in.....	2 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	4 50
3 to 4 ft.....	7 00
(A) Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	Each
(B) 10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50
	4 00



CAMELLIA, Elegans

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

These unusual Camellias differ from the familiar Japonica type in several ways. Foliage is generally smaller, growth is much more rapid, and the blooming season is earlier. This interesting type is especially desirable for landscape effects, tall hedges and screening, although beautiful specimens may be achieved also with certain kinds of Sasanqua. Most Sasanquas bloom when small and are excellent for pots or tubs in patios and similar specialized uses.

The Sasanquas can usually stand full sun and may be handled, as far as cultural requirements are concerned, in a similar manner to garden shrubs. They do not require as much acid in the soil and may be cultivated like a Ligustrum. Sasanqua's astonishing variety of color and form and wide adaptability recommend it for more general use throughout its range.

Most Sasanqua varieties produce single or semi-double blooms, and a good many are delicately fragrant. Both foliage and bloom can be cut for indoor decoration without harming the plants.

Blanchette. Single. White, tinted pink on margins.

Briar Rose (Pink Briar). Soft, clear pink. Single. Resembles wild rose.

Cleopatra. Rose-pink. Semi-double. (A,C)

Dawn: Camellia Vernalis (Gin-Rye) (Gin-Ryo). White, sometimes suffused pink. Semi-double. (B)

Hugh Evans (Hebe). Phlox-pink. Single (A,B,C)

Mine-No-Yuki (Snow-on-Peak). White. Large, peony form. (B)

Narumi-Gata. (Wrongly introduced as *Camellia cleifera*.) Large, single flowers, white tipped with pink, producing a dainty cupped effect. (A)

Pink Snow. Light pink with lavender trace. Large, semi-double. (B)

Splendor (Rosea Grandiflora). Delicate pink with darker pink toward edge. Very large, semi-double.

Tanya. Deep rose-pink. Single blooms, delicately sweet-scented. (A,B)

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	21 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50
(A) Gal. cans.....	Each	
(B) 5-qt. cans.....	\$1 50	
(C) 10-in. cans.....	2 00	
	4 00	

CAMELLIA Sasanqua Mine-No-Yuki



SHRUB AND HEDGE PLANTS

ABELIA grandiflora

Bare-root.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.	\$0 65	\$6 00
18 to 24 in.	85	8 00
B&B, double above prices.		

ACACIA farnesiana (Opopanax)

5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	Each	\$2 50
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ASPIDISTRA lurida

Per leaf, large	Each	\$0 15
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BUXUS japonica and harlandi

Bed Grown.	Each	10
4 to 6 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50
6 to 8 in.	65	6 00
8 to 10 in.	85	8 00
10 to 12 in.	1 15	10 50
12 to 15 in.	1 65	15 50
15 to 18 in.	2 10	20 00

CASSIA bicapsularis

5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.	Each	\$1 50
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CLEYERA japonica

B&B.	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$3 00	
18 to 24 in.	4 00	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 75	

CRAPE-MYRTLE**Rose****Watermelon-Red****William Toovey**

Bare-root.	Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$1 15	
2 to 3 ft.	1 55	
3 to 4 ft.	2 25	
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	
B&B, double above prices.		

PURE WHITE CRAPE-MYRTLE

Bare-root.	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1 15	
18 to 24 in.	1 45	
2 to 3 ft.	1 85	
3 to 4 ft.	2 45	
B&B, double above prices.		

ELAEAGNUS pungens fruitlandi

B&B. Natural growth.	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1 50	
18 to 24 in.	2 00	
2 to 3 ft.	3 75	

FEIJOA sellowiana (Pineapple Guava)

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	Each	\$1 50
10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in.		3 00

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine)

B&B.	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1 25	
18 to 24 in.	1 75	
2 to 3 ft.	2 75	

GARDENIA radicans and Stricta nana

Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.	Each	\$1 00
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MAGNOLIA fuscata

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	Each	\$1 75
5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.		2 50
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.		3 50

NANDINA domestica (Heavenly Bamboo)

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	Each	\$1 50
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OLEA fragrans

Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	Each	\$2 75
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OLEANDER, Double Yellow

5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.	Each	\$2 00
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PHOTINIA**Glabra**

B&B.	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$2 00	
18 to 24 in.	2 65	

PITTOSPORUM tobira

Gal. cans	Each	\$1 75
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PLUMBAGO capensis

Qt. cans	Each	\$0 65
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PYRACANTHA formosana

Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.	Each	\$1 50
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RAPHIOLEPIS japonica

B&B.	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$2 25	
18 to 24 in.	3 00	
2 to 3 ft.	3 75	

SPIREA cantoniensis

Bare-root.	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$0 85	
18 to 24 in.	1 10	
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	
B&B, double above prices.		

RECOMMENDED SEASIDE LANDSCAPE PLANTS

—Save on Seven—

(1) Crape-Myrtle, White	B&B.	12 to 18 in.	\$2 30
(1) Elaeagnus pungens fruitlandi	B&B.	12 to 18 in.	1 50
(1) Juniperus conferta	Gal.	12 to 18 in.	1 75
(1) Oleander, Dbl. Yellow	.5 qt.	18 to 24 in.	2 00
(1) Cocos australis Palm	B&B.	18 to 24 in.	3 00
(1) Pittosporum tobira	Gal.	12 to 18 in.	1 75
(1) Raphiolepis japonica	B&B.	12 to 18 in.	2 25

Regular Price.....\$14 55

SPECIAL GROUP PRICE, f.o.b. here **\$11.00**

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

TEA PLANT (*Camellia thea*)

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 75
18 to 24 in.	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 00

VIBURNUM odoratissimum

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.	1 50
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	1 50
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	3 00

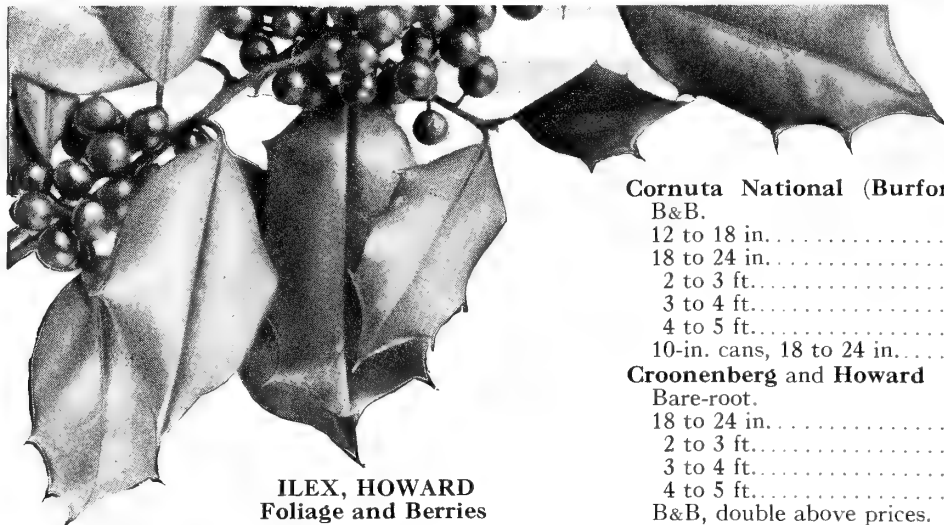
VIBURNUM SUSPENSUM

Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.	Each
	\$1 25



TEA PLANT

HOLLIES (*Ilex*)



ILEX, HOWARD
Foliage and Berries

For Christmas and throughout the year, you can have specimens of real, thoroughbred Holly filling many and various needs in the landscape plan.

There is practically no section of the United States where some kind of Holly cannot be grown. In fact, it is easily possible to landscape a property entirely in many places, from hedge to shade trees, with some variety of evergreen Holly. The small and medium sizes are readily transplanted and shipped bare-root during their dormant season (November through March), while the larger trees and shrub types are best handled B&B.

All our American Hollies (*Ilex opaca*) are grafted or cutting-grown from the finest selected strains of fruiting trees and are much superior to seedlings. Choose any one offered below; or, better still, order the whole collection, and you will never again be satisfied with ordinary Hollies.

Hollies prefer a slightly acid, well-drained soil, adequately supplied with organic material. They can stand a good deal of water, but it must be transient water, not resident.

Cornuta National (Burfordi) (Chinese Holly)

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$2 25
18 to 24 in.	3 25
2 to 3 ft.	4 50
3 to 4 ft.	6 50
4 to 5 ft.	10 50
10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in.	4 00

Croonenberg and Howard

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$2 35
2 to 3 ft.	2 75
3 to 4 ft.	3 60
4 to 5 ft.	5 00
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, staked	2 50
5-qt. cans, staked	3 25

Crenata helleri

Gal. cans	Each
	\$1 35

Crenata hetzi

10-in. cans, 18 to 24 in.	Each
	\$3 50

Crenata latifolia (rotundifolia)

B&B.	Each
10 to 12 in.	\$1 50
12 to 15 in.	2 00
15 to 18 in.	2 50
18 to 24 in.	3 25
2 to 3 ft.	5 00

East Palatka

Bare-root.	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 25
4 to 5 ft.	4 50
B&B, double above prices.	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	2 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.	4 25

Vomitioria nana (Dwarf)

Gal. cans, 6 to 8 in.	Each
	\$1 50

LIGUSTRUM



LIGUSTRUM, Suwannee River

Erecta Iwata Nobile	Excelsum Superbum Lucidum (Wax-leaf Privet)		
Natural Growth.			
Bare-root.		Each	10
12 to 18 in.....		\$0 85	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.....		1 35	13 00
B&B.			
12 to 18 in.....		1 55	13 00
18 to 24 in.....		2 35	21 00
2 to 3 ft.....		3 35	31 00
3 to 4 ft.....		4 50	42 50
4 to 5 ft.....		6 50	60 00
Sheared.			
B&B.			
18 to 24 in.....		3 50	
2 to 3 ft.....		4 50	
3 to 4 ft.....		6 50	

Coriaceum (Dwarf Privet).

B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 85
18 to 24 in.....	2 85
2 to 3 ft.....	3 85
3 to 4 ft.....	5 25

Suwannee River. Plant Patent 1402. The fine new Ligustrum Suwannee River is now being grown by us under contract to Wight Nurseries, its introducer. Suwannee River is a dwarf Privet, particularly adapted to planting around modern low, ranch-type homes. Foliage is a deep, lustrous green, smaller than Wax Ligustrum (our Lucidum) and slightly twisted. The nodes are close together, so that the foliage almost completely hides the woody stems.

Suwannee River has a remarkable resistance, almost immunity, to insects and for this reason alone should prove popular with the average home-owner. Letters from many sections of the country attest to its adaptability, and we expect it to be an excellent addition to the broad-leaved evergreens for the Southeast, Southwest and Pacific Coast.

Grafted.	1 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 10	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.....	1 60	1 50
B&B.		
12 to 18 in.....	2 00	1 85
18 to 24 in.....	2 75	2 60
24 to 30 in.....	3 85	3 65
30 to 36 in.....	5 25	5 00
3 to 4 ft..	7 25	6 75

OUR LIGUSTRUMS ARE GRAFTED

They may cost a little more at first, but when you consider their freedom from root-knot (nematode) and consequent longer and more vigorous growth in southern Florida and similar situations, the original outlay is well spent. A root-knot-resistant Privet is used for rootstock.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS



ARBORVITAE pyramidalis

We cannot refrain from deploring the tendency of late years that South Temperate Zone home owners have shown to neglect the well-adapted conifers, such as Junipers, Biotas and Retinosporas, in favor of more showy, tropical-appearing, broad-leaf material. While we do not want to be arbitrary about it, we do feel that there is still a definite need for at least a "backbone planting" of the conifers in most locations, except perhaps the extreme South. When hard cold comes along, as it always will periodically, it is heartening to know that the conifers can take it, even though some of the exotic flowering shrubs have been made unsightly or have been severely damaged by cold.

ARBORVITAE

Aurea nana	
B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$2 00
Pyramidalis	
B&B.	Each
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 00

Please read **TERMS OF BUSINESS**
before ordering on page 4

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

CEDRUS deodara (Indian Cedar)	Each
5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.	\$2 85
5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	3 50

PODOCARPUS

Macrophylla (longifolia)	Each
B&B.	
12 to 18 in.	\$1 65
Macrophylla maki (bushy trimmed)	Each
B&B.	
12 to 18 in.	\$2 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 15 in.	1 85

JUNIPERUS

This group of conifers is represented in southern gardens by many beautiful varieties. They are particularly well adapted to our soil and climatic conditions.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper)	Each	10
B&B.		
12 to 18-in. spread	\$2 50	\$2 35
Chinensis hetzi	Each	10
B&B.		
12 to 18-in. spread	\$2 50	\$2 35
Chinensis sylvestris	Each	
B&B, Semi-sheared.		
18 to 24 in.	\$3 00	
2 to 3 ft.	4 50	
3 to 4 ft.	6 50	
Conferta (Shore Juniper)	Each	10
2 plants per gallon can		
12 to 18-in. spread	\$1 75	\$16 50

**PFITZER'S JUNIPER**

Virginiana (Red Cedar)	Each
Living Christmas tree.	
B&B.	
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00
Virginiana glauca (Blue Juniper)	Each
B&B.	
18 to 24 in.	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.	6 00
3 to 4 ft.	8 75
PINUS caribaea (Slash Pine)	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.	\$1 25
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.	3 00

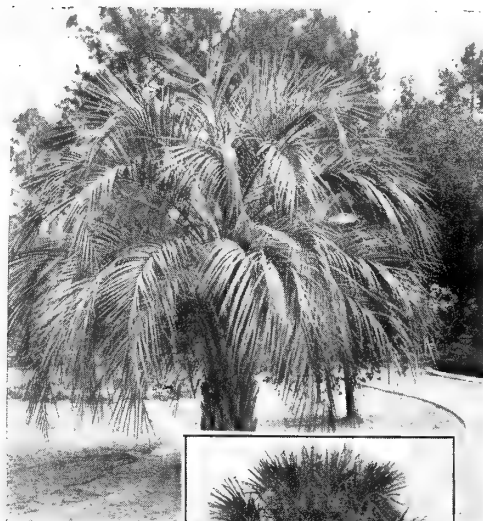
PALMS AND CYCADS

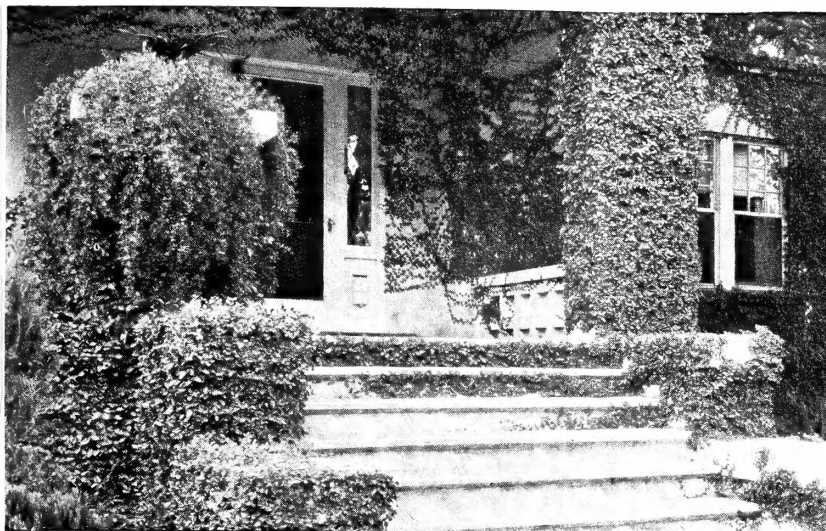
There is no class of plant material more often associated with the southern scene than the Palms and their plant cousins, the Cycads.

Wherever you may live south of the Mason-Dixon Line, it is probable that some kind of Palm will do well there, lending its graceful beauty to enhance any premises, be it modest or spacious. Most Palms and Cycads are not overly particular as to soil and will thrive in relatively dry situations.

CHAMAEROPS humilis (Dwarf)	Each
Gal. cans.	\$2 50
COCOS australis	Each
B&B.	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 25
3 to 4 ft.	6 75
CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm)	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$2 25
SABAL PALM	Each
B&B.	
2 to 3 ft.	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.	4 50
4 to 5 ft.	7 25

Please read
TERMS OF BUSINESS
before ordering, on page 4

**PALM**
Cocos
australis→
SABAL
PALM



FICUS repens

VINES

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig)	Each	10
2½-in. pots	\$0 40	\$3 50
Gal. cans	1 25	
HEDERA helix (English Ivy)	Each	
2½-in. pot.	\$0 35	
Gal. cans	1 15	
RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides		
(Confederate Jasmine)	Each	
Gal. cans	\$1 15	
WISTERIA, Purple and White	Each	
Gal. cans	\$1 50	



WISTERIA

BAMBOOS

Arundinaria japonica (*Pseudosasa japonica*).

Hardest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa multiplex (*B. argentea*). Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa multiplex, Silverstripe (*B. argentea striata*). A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa multiplex, Alphonse Karr (*B. verticillata*). Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Prices—All preceding Bamboos

	Each	10
6 to 12-cane clumps	\$1 50	\$14 00
12 to 18-cane clumps	1 85	17 50
20 to 30-cane clumps or more	4 00	37 50
Bambusa multiplex, Fernleaf (<i>B. disticha</i>). A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet.	Each	
10-in. cans	\$2 75	
Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Bamboo). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful. Good for fishing poles. Each		
Single bbs.	\$0 65	

*On special occasions—holidays, birthdays
or just any time—give plants as growing
remembrances!*



Plant and cane of **BAMBUSA argenta striata**
BAMBUSA disticha **BAMBUSA verticillata**

(Over)

THIS SPACE FOR CUSTOMER'S REMARKS OR INSTRUCTIONS